Equal Rights

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Photo by H. H. Rideout.

A group of delegates to the Biennial National Convention of the National Woman's Party assembled before the entrance to the Garden House of the Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., where the business sessions of the Convention were held. From right to left in the front row may be seen Laura Berrien, Maud Younger, Mabel Vernon, Florence Bayard Hilles, Gail Laughlin, Jessie Dell, and Doris Stevens.

Equal Rights

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Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
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Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

A Splendid Fellowship

THE convention was a success, an unparalleled success, an unprecedented success, as we knew in advance that it would be. The delegates came in high spirits and went home in high spirits, richer in memories and friends though poorer in pocket, many of them on the return journey, on account of their generous pledges to the campaign.

It may be said of this convention that it had its feet firmly on the ground. Most of the delegates were tried and true members of the Woman's Party who would each go on working for Equal Rights if she were the only Equal Rightser in the world. They came primarily for business, but from time to time they forgot all about business in their joy at meeting old friends. It was a veritable reunion, or a series of reunions, and everyone wished it was beginning all over again when the end came. Equal Rights is apparently the best possible basis for enduring friendships, a point that is overlooked in our official demands.

The only cloud in the sky was the absence of our National President, Mrs. Belmont, and our former chairman of the National Council, Mrs. Smith. We missed them both deeply and spoke and thought about them continuously. Yet we know that they will both be proud of the Woman's Party for carrying on successfully even when its most important leaders were not there.

Lots of people thought that Miss Paul was not there either and, of course, she was not, in the flesh, present at any of the meetings except the Mrs. Pankhurst Memorial. She was working on her book on the "Nationality of Women," which must go to press at once in order to be ready for The Hague. But the Woman's Party does not hold conventions without Miss Paul any more than a mind functions without a brain. Even the one meeting she attended will press the printer pretty hard, if we are not mistaken, but the book will be ready all the same.

The number of delegates that had tears in their eyes and a catch in their throats just for sheer enthusiasm and the love of one another was astonishing.

It's a pretty splendid fellowship, that of a great ideal.

The Next Business

THE next business before the meeting, now that the convention is over, is for the delegates to return to their home towns and capitalize their enthusiasm. The National Woman's Party wants results and results are not to be had without hard labor. More members, more meetings, more subscribers for Equal Rights, these should be the mundane proof of the inspiration that you received in Washington.

It is always difficult after a celebration to get back into harness without some loss of momentum. But not an atom of momentum must be lost this time, in fact more should be added.

We have heard the reasons why we should work for Equal Rights most ably presented, and we have felt the reasons too as a result of some of the speeches. We have for a moment looked up at the stars and sensed the magnificence of the plan of which we are an important increment.

Liberty and justice mean to us just a little bit more than they did before we went to Washington. And we know that we mean a little bit more to liberty and justice too, than we did before we went to the convention.

We have been told that we are the handmaidens of these transcendent goddesses and it is not for a handmaiden to loiter.

There are twenty-four hours in a day, as perhaps you know, being a member of the Woman's Party, and about seven hundred and thirty days before the next convention. If you get one new member every hour, particularly, if she is a subscribing member, you will have an excellent report to hand in in 1931. But each hour that passes, even in sleep, without purposeful effort in behalf of Equal Rights on your part will be lost not only for 1931 but for all eternity.

Remember the little girls who laid their flowers so naively, so happily, on the statue of the pioneers in the crypt of the Capitol. Every hour that these children live they are the beneficiaries of these noble women. And so are we.

Purposeful effort in behalf of Equal Rights is our obligation. We don't need to be orators, we don't need to be leaders, all that we need to be is honest workers, hour by hour, in the greatest task that humanity has ever undertaken. That is the next business before the meeting.

A Convention That Was a Milestone

WITH the characteristic energy, zeal, and determination of the National Woman's Party, the biennial convention held in Washington December 6-9, rededicated itself to the task of establishing Equal Rights between men and women throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction and took upon itself the new task of cooperating with the women of all the world in establishing equality everywhere.

Since the last national convention of the Woman's Party, the urgent necessity for international co-operation to wipe out old discriminations against women and to prevent new ones has arisen, and the National Council has met the need of the times by undertaking such work. The convention not only ratified all the Council and the Committee on International Action has done in the two-year interim, but determined upon still further ceaseless action.

Events of tremendous import have occurred in that interim, and the Woman's Party has been ready to meet the new conditions. As a result of its vigilance, courage, and concentration upon justice, bolstered by its traditional capacity for accurate and painstaking research — its idealism plus its practicality—the prospects for the first step toward equality by international action seem remarkably bright.

Doris Stevens, chairman of the Committee on International Action, reported to the convention on December 7, and the report of that committee's truly astounding work was received by the convention with cheers and a rising vote of thanks. Every recommendation made by the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention. Miss Stevens's report will be published in detail in the next issue of EQUAL RIGHTS, showing the history and progress of one of the most widely significant steps ever undertaken by a group of women.

MISS STEVENS on behalf of the committee she heads recommends that the National Woman's Party press for the adoption of an Equal Rights Treaty by the nations of the world, that it present a convention on equal nationality rights to the World Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague next March, and that it affiliate with the Open Door International, formed in Berlin last June, with the co-operation of the Woman's Party, to work internationally for the economic emancipation of the woman worker.

Elizabeth Selden Rogers of New York introduced the resolution concerning nationality that:

"The National Woman's Party, in convention assembled, endorses the treaty proposed by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women. It provides:

"The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality."

"We urge the President of the United States and the plenipotentiaries who will represent the United States at the World Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague in 1930 to support this treaty and to do everything possible to secure its adoption."

Edith Houghton Hooker of Maryland then moved that a delegation be appointed to present this resolution to President Hoover on December 9. The motion was unanimously passed, and the delegates, headed by Gail Laughlin, vice-chairman, Mrs. William Kent, of Californiia, and Emma Wold, of Oregon, authority on nationality laws placed the whole question before the President on Monday.

Laura Berrien, of Georgia, proposed the resolution calling for affiliation with the Open Door International, as follows:

"WHEREAS, the sole object of the Open Door International is to secure for women in every country the same industrial freedom as that enjoyed by men and to establish the principle that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours in industry and the payment for services shall be based on the nature of the work and not the sex of the worker, and

"WHEREAS, securing industrial equality is a part of the program of the National Woman's Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Woman's Party affiliate with the Open Door International."

Mrs. William Kent, of California, offered a resolution on the Equal Rights Treaty:

"At this, its first convention since the convening of the Sixth Pan American Conference held at Havana in 1928, the National Woman's Party endorses the Equal Rights Treaty presented by its committee. This provides:

" 'The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdiction.' "

As every reader of EQUAL RIGHTS knows, this treaty was first presented by the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party at the Conference of American States (the Pan American Conference) in Havana last February.

Since that historic occasion, organizations of women in other countries have undertaken to press in their respective countries and in international meetings for the adoption of this treaty, and it will probably be presented at the League of Nations.

It was explained at the convention that the Woman's Party will work for this treaty wherever and whenever an opportunity presents itself.

All three resolutions were unanimously adopted following discussions.

THIRTY States and the District of Columbia were represented by more than one hundred and fifty delegates to the convention. National officers and State chairmen reported on the progress of the Equal Rights campaign, both State and national, on December 6.

Gail Laughlin, of Maine, vice-chairman of the National Council, presided. Mrs. Andrew Stewart, of Washington, reported for the Committee on Credentials, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington for the Program Committee. Emma Wold, national treasurer, stated that $792,244.41 had been collected for the EQUAL RIGHTS campaign since the Woman's Party was reorganized in 1921 after the winning of suffrage. Burnita Shelton Matthews, of Mississippi, reported for the Legal Research Department, and Maude Younger, of California, spoke for the Investment Fund Committee and the Congressional Committee. Mrs. Matthews's report will be published in EQUAL RIGHTS next week.

Mary Moss Wellborn, of Mississippi, gave her report as national radio chairman, telling of the programs which are being broadcast every week from twenty-three leading stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The speeches on Equal Rights which go on the air every Wednesday from five to five-fifteen reach literally millions of people," said Miss Wellborn.

"According to the figures of the broadcasting company, no other discussions now being broadcast have as wide a circulation as those of the National Woman's Party."

Mary Murray, of New York, chairman of the Industrial Council, made her report, as did also Dora G. Ogle, of Balti-

more, business manager of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Among the State chairman reporting were Mrs. William Kent, of California; Rilla Nelson, of Michigan; Edith Houghton Hooker, of Maryland; Mrs. George Metcalf, of Kansas City, Missouri; Leila Enders, of New Jersey; Mrs. Valentine Winters, of Ohio; Anna M. W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert Hudson, of Virginia.

The following greeting from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the party, was read:

> "I greatly regret not to be with you all. Know this convention will be another step in achievements long labored for by us.
>
> "Your devoted President,
>
> "ALVA E. BELMONT."

A cablegram of greeting was sent by the convention to Mrs. Belmont, and a telegram of appreciation for her leadership and regret for her absence was sent to Jane Norman Smith, national chairman, who was unable to attend.

Mrs. Belmont planned to be present at the convention, coming from her home in Paris for the occasion, but was prevented from sailing at the last moment. Owing to her absence, the official dedication of the new National Headquarters at 144 B Street N. E. was postponed. The historic old mansion which is Mrs. Belmont's gift to the Woman's Party will be dedicated when Mrs. Belmont herself can be present. In the meantime an informal reception was given Friday evening by the District of Columbia Branch to the delegates attending the convention. Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, had charge of the reception and received the guests, assisted by Nina Allender, Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, and others. Many members of Congress were present. Another social event of the convention was a tea given at Headquarters by the Young Women's Council on Saturday.

IN discussing work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment, Maud Younger, Congressional Chairman, urged that women from all over the country come to Washington, or write to Washington, to urge their Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the amendment. Without this kind of lobbying, she said, effective work cannot be done.

As a part of the work of placing the amendment before the Congress, Mrs. Hooker, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, urged that subscriptions to the magazine be sent to members of Congress. Florence Bayard Hilles subscribed for President Hoover; Mrs. Lloyd Williams of New York, for Vice-President Curtis, so long a supporter of the amendment and its original sponsor in the Senate; Elsie Hill, of Connecticut, for Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, majority floor leader of the House of Representatives; and other members and State branches for their congressmen and senators.

Mrs. Robert Walker, as another means of taking the message of Equal Rights everywhere, subscribed for the libraries of Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr colleges, and other members subscribed for public libraries and the reading rooms of women's clubs in various places.

Contributions made to the work were also inspiring. Several State branches, including Maryland, Illinois, Deleware, Connecticut, Michigan, Colorado and the District of Columbia, made annual pledges. Mary Murray, staunch worker for industrial equality, pledged $50 on behalf of the women workers of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company.

Ella Riegal pledged $25 to prepare a card index of Senators and Congressmen, showing their stand on the amendment. Lucia V. Grimes has undertaken to handle the card index, which she originated in the suffrage campaign.

Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Laura Berrien, Mrs. William Kent, and Marian May pledged money to carry on the work for equality in nationality laws. Alma Lutz, author and Feminist from Boston, pledged $50 for publication of Equal Rights literature, for which the demand has increased as a result of the radio programs, and others pledged money for the support of EQUAL RIGHTS.

NEW officers for the next two years were elected on December 7. Mrs. Belmont was re-elected president. Mrs. Harvey Wiley of the District of Columbia was elected chairman. Gail Laughlin of Maine, Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, and Anita Pollitzer of South Carolina were re-elected vice-chairmen. Marguerite Smith of Massachusetts, one of the Woman's Party delegates to the meeting at which the Open Door International was formed, was elected secretary. Emma Wold was re-elected treasurer. Alma Lutz, also a delegate to the Open Door International, was added to the National Council, which otherwise, except for the resignation of Zona Gale of Wisconsin, remains the same as formerly.

Thus the Woman's Party goes on with renewed vigor to bring about the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment, the change of laws in the various States to correct discriminations against women, to establish independent nationality for married women by international agreement, to work with other women all over the world for the economic freedom of women who work, and to co-operate with the women of all other countries in the world-wide adoption of an Equal Rights Treaty establishing equality everywhere.

The International Dinner

By Ruby A. Black

WHEN the concluding banquet of the National Woman's Party convention was over the hundreds of men and women present knew that Inez Haynes Irwin was right and was not even trying to be funny. Mrs. Irwin, Feminist, author, and historian of the Woman's Party's fight for suffrage, had in starting off the dinner used an alarming, although diverting, number of adjectives to describe the array of talent provided for her to introduce on that, her first occasion, as presiding officer of a banquet. She spoke of "brilliant" and "scintillating" and "splendid," and the guests laughed good-naturedly, for toastmasters have a way of using superlatives. At the end it was clear that Mrs. Irwin had known her speakers.

Idealism and hard sense, seriousness and humor, made of the dinner a varied and pleasant occasion, as well as an inspiring one.

Mrs. Irwin first introduced Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, newly elected chairman of the National Council, known with such great affection wherever the Woman's Party is known. Mrs. Wiley spoke of Alice Paul's talent for dramatizing principles, and recalled that as she sat in the convention room following her election, she saw at the front the banner carried on so many historic occasions — "Bear the banner proudly they have borne before" — and spoke of her determination to bear proudly the banner of the Woman's Party during her chairmanship.

She spoke of the pledge to the United States flag, so often made in meetings in which she takes part, and asked, "Is there justice? Is there liberty as long as the women of the United States are so unequal under the law?" She pledged herself to work earnestly to make that pledge to the flag real and vital in fact as well as in spirit.

Mrs. Irwin then introduced one of the staunchest and most distinguished friends of the National Woman's Party, Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba to the United States. Ambassador Ferrara was influential in aiding the Woman's Party members in presenting the Equal Rights Treaty at Havana, which resulted in the formation of the Inter-American Commission of Women. He introduced in the League of Nations Assembly the resolution calling upon countries to take cog-

nizance of the interest of women in the conference to be held at The Hague, when the question of nationality of married women will probably be settled by international agreement. Mrs. Irwin introduced Ambassador Ferrara as "A Feminist—a real man."

Ambassador Ferrara, in beginning his speech, stated simply that he is a Feminist because he believes in justice. His notable address will be published in full in the next issue of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mrs. Irwin next introduced the "Portia" present on the occasion, Olive Stott Gabriel of New York, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers. Mrs. Gabriel said:

"Every mighty nation delights to measure its strength by the number of years back to its founding, of its long line of kings; while every republic proudly celebrates the day its independence was proclaimed to the nations of the world.

"We women celebrate with a great degree of pride our political victory and to those of us who early seized the torch of our great patriotic women leaders, the joy in the friendships made and the difficulties overcome, makes a gathering of this kind a real delight. What an advance we have made from both the political and industrial standpoints, and yet how great a task have we yet before us! We must admit that women have not gained entrance into the heart of the citadel of politics, but at best are on the outer ramparts, but we are steadily but surely advancing.

"The pioneer women did not spend all there was or ever would be of woman's courage and heroism—they only used sufficient to put over those unpopular causes with which they were identified. They stood for suffrage in the face of scorn, ridicule and contempt, and fought for it so long. Many did not live to enjoy the victory they had won; they stood for the abolition of slavery and gave their quota to the forming of public opinion which became as the voice of God, and finally made it possible for Abraham Lincoln's greatness to blot out a nation's crime; they worked for prohibition and the result of their labors is written in the Constitution of these United States.

"Today they have under changed conditions many more problems—one of the most pressing is industrial equality—the equal right of working men and women for the same chance to earn their daily bread. The National Association of Women Lawyers, which I have the honor to represent here, stands for this principle, and may I, for them, offer you our service in this great undertaking."

Following Mrs. Gabriel was another man, a distinguished jurist so consecrated to the principle of justice that he has been of incalculable aid to the Woman's Party in its work for equality in nationality laws, both with his advice and counsel and with his influence in important organizations of international lawyers. Dr. James Brown Scott, whom Mrs. Irwin then introduced, is secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, president of the Institute of International Law, and of the American Institute of International Law.

Because Dr. Scott's notable address tells of such important events in the work of women, and men, too, for equality and justice, it is published elsewhere in this issue as a separate article.

MRS. IRWIN then brought to the minds of those present many memories which stirred the emotions of those who love liberty and who love those whose lives are motivated by the courage and the determination to win liberty and justice. With swift strokes she recalled the stirring days of the suffrage battle, and the audience rose and cheered at the mention of the names of Alice Paul and Lucy Burns. Mrs. Irwin's picture of the beautiful Inez Milholland on a white charger evoked unforgettable memories, and then she introduced "the winged victory of the Woman's Party"—Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women and of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party.

Referring to Ambassador Ferrara's advice that women not confine themselves to great principles, but work out the practical methods of achieving them, Miss Stevens said, "We will bring our principles and lay them at the feet of Ambassador Ferrara and his colleagues and let them work out the practical methods of putting them into effect." She described the intensive and exhaustive research into nationality laws by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, headed by Alice Paul.

The present status of women, particularly married women, in the nationality laws of the countries of the world, Miss Stevens said, makes the allegiance of women one of "indirection, irresponsibility, impermanence and immorality," pointing out that in nearly all the countries of the world the allegiance of a married woman is to her husband first and through him to his country. She quoted decisions of foreign offices that nationality acquired by marriage is of a "tenuous character." It is to this "tenuous character" of their citizenship, this lack of choice on the part of women, that women object, she said.

"We have an opportunity to stop this. That is why we are going to The Hague to say that this indignity to women shall not go on," she said.

Referring to Ambassador Ferrara's hope that the time for rebellion has ended, Miss Stevens said, "I hope the spirit of rebellion is not passed, and will not pass until women are completely free everywhere."

Miss Stevens continued:

"When we survey the nationality laws of the world as they affect women, two basic facts stand out clearly. One is that man's relation to the State is a direct relation and he himself determines how and when he will change his nationality, if he so desires. The other fact is that woman's relation to the State and her allegiance, when she marries a foreigner, is in the main through him.

"Her allegiance is held in contempt, is taken from her on marriage and is handed over to the foreign husband's State without her consent. It is to prevent this footballing of her allegiance from one State to another that many women throughout the world today are calling upon their respective governments to put an end to this system when the representatives of their respective governments meet at The Hague in March, 1930, to codify world law on this important point.

"In all the writings of the leading jurists of the world we find this opinion unanimously expressed: 'Nationality is the most precious of man's rights.' If this is true we mean to see to it that this most precious right is no longer taken away from woman against her wishes. For this purpose the women of this continent will go before The Hague conference with the following proposal: 'The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this convention there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality.'"

Mrs. Irwin, following Miss Stevens' speech, said that the Woman's Party had attracted so many able women because it works for freedom and because it offers "action, color, and a banner." She spoke of the variety of talent attracted by the Woman's Party and introduced Fanny Bunand Sevastos, young French artist who is working with the Inter-American Commission of Women in nationality research. Mlle. Sevastos said in part:

"In ancient times citizens used to take pride and interest in their cities. They represented in their minds and hearts the entire world. Later on people's interest grew wider and extended to countries. Today no civilized person would dare admit that he is not moved by the important events which happen throughout the world. Our field of action spreads to a larger scale, our ideals become more comprehensive.

"It is so with Feminism. Nationally in many countries Feminism has almost reached its ideal; now we can only pursue successfully our work through inter-

national co-operation. I believe that the national progress of Feminism depends mostly on how strong our international bonds will be. One country can go only so far before its speed is affected by other countries. Such co-operation will lighten our burden.

"Think of the power our demands for equality will have before international forums if Feminists of all countries join together in the same undertaking. Governments will be unable to resist such force. They will be compelled to respond by a treaty which will be a guarantee that the rights already obtained nationally will be safeguarded internationally. It would take centuries for each country to get separately what we can get so much more quickly and so much more easily through international action."

Mlle. Sevastos also told of new discriminations which have arisen against women workers in France, and of the new militancy in the campaign of French women for suffrage.

NEWSPAPER women, Mrs. Irwin said, have usually seen clearly the justice of the Woman's Party's work for freedom and equality, but not so many newspaper men have done so. She then introduced a newspaper man who has covered many international conferences and who is in sympathy with the work of the National Woman's Party. Drew Pearson, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* and other newspapers and press services, spoke of the influence of public opinion, particularly of women, in international affairs, and of the growing importance of international action. The success of the new machinery for international harmony depends chiefly upon women, he said. He pointed out that women are not represented either upon the main delegation or on any of the advisory groups in the coming conference on naval reductions.

Bertha Moller, Chicago lawyer who was one of the Woman's Party delegates to the Open Door International, was then introduced by Mrs. Irwin, and spoke as follows:

"It is generally recognized that no movement for abstract justice and to effect sweeping reforms rise until there is a very pressing necessity for it. That certainly is true of the international conference called in Berlin last summer to discuss the economic status of the women of the world, and the growing trend of legislation in every country to limit the freedom of women in the economic field.

"The world is becoming more intensely industrialized. The conflict between individuals for an opportunity to earn a living has become intensified accordingly.

"Women have entered industry in increasing numbers because of economic necessity.

"Men have been in the field longer—both in industry and in the matter of protecting themselves by legislation and organization. They are older hands at both games than women. They knew a few tricks we didn't know. While women were busy adjusting themselves to their new life in industry, the men were busy excluding them from the freedom to work. It took women a long time to sense this encroachment on their right and their growing need to earn a living. The women in each country organized to combat this encroachment. Then when the opposition began to function through an international organization, the women found it was necessary to organize internationally to protect their interests.

"When the League of Nations organized the International Labor Office and the International Labor organization called a conference in Washington in 1921, this conference endorsed the Night Work Convention and the Eight-Hour Day Convention for women workers. Every signatory of the League of Nations has to submit any convention endorsed by the League to its Parliament for ratification or rejection. Because of this proviso in the League Constitution, the Night Work Law and the Eight-Hour Day for women were introduced into European parliaments, and in some countries they were endorsed.

"Finland is one of the countries which up to this time has failed to introduce these conventions for parliamentary action until M. Albert Thomas of the League of Nations made a special trip to Finland to demand that they do so. Now the women of Finland are put to the necessity of organizing their Parliament to defeat ratification of these conventions. In that country 12,000 women would be put out of work by the Night Work Law alone.

"European women felt the need of a concentrating and concerted opposition to the activity of the International Labor Office, and it was this need that prompted them to call the conference in Berlin last summer."

Mrs. Moller expressed pleasure that the Woman's Party had taken action to affiliate with the Open Door International by a resolution unanimously passed by the convention that afternoon.

Whenever she looks around for a "Young Lochinvar," Mrs. Irwin said, she naturally looks to the West, for all "Young Lochinvars" must inevitably come out of the West. She was about to introduce such a Young Lochinvar from the West, she said, and presented Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

Senator Capper boasted that he was the first man elected Governor of Kansas when "the intelligent and discriminating women of that State" voted. He told of suffrage meetings in Kansas, and his part in them.

"I am for you, and for your program," Senator Capper said. "But I don't want you to think I am fixed because I want you to keep on coming to see me. I like to talk with your lobbyists." In view of recent revelations about lobbyists, that is indeed a compliment from a Senator. Senator Capper is one of the staunchest friends of the Woman's Party and of the Equal Rights Amendment. Dr. Scott had said that he might be called a "buttress" of the Woman's Party because he "supports it from the outside." So might Senator Capper be designated by the grateful Woman's Party.

"It is with a choke in my throat and a break in my heart that I introduce the next and last speaker," Mrs. Irwin said. "I consider her the lineal descendant of the great Susan B. Anthony. She has all Susan B. Anthony's rectitude, all her capacity for self-sacrifice, for hewing to the line, for giving all that is big and fine in her—and there is much that is big and fine in her—to the cause of women. She is a pioneer lawyer and is now a member of the State Legislature of Maine."

The entire audience rose and cheered Gail Laughlin, that staunch Feminist who has devoted practically her entire life to the freedom of women.

Miss Laughlin, in that magnificent and resonant voice described by Mrs. Irwin, with the alternating sweep of wit and glorious fervor which always marks her Equal Rights addresses, brought the dinner and the convention to a splendid climax.

The convention, she said, was particularly significant because it marked the beginning of specific action on the part of the National Woman's Party in cooperating with the women of other countries to win freedom and justice throughout the world.

"All the world," she said, "is waiting to the call of justice without sex. At last woman is coming to be recognized as a separate entity, not an appendage to man. No power on earth can stop the march of women toward freedom, for it has behind it the greatest force in the world, the force of a great ideal of human liberty.

"The force of a minority devoted to a great ideal is invincible.

"Let us dedicate ourselves with renewed zeal to the winning of full equality under the law for the women of this republic."

On that note the convention ended, except for the delegation which presented the proposed equal nationality treaty to President Hoover on Monday.

In Memory of Mrs. Pankhurst

THE international solidarity of women was evidenced Sunday in a unique memorial ceremony held in the Crypt of the United States Capitol in honor of Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of English militant suffragists, by the National Woman's Party.

For the first time the purple, white, and gold banners of the American Feminists and the purple, white, and green of the English women were carried side by side.

T. A. Shone, first secretary of the British Embassy, represented the British Ambassador and thereby the people of England at the ceremony. Christabel Pankhurst, who was her mother's constant companion and supporter throughout the suffrage campaign, responded to the tribute paid to Mrs. Pankhurst on behalf of American women by Edith Houghton Hooker of Baltimore. Mrs. William Kent of California presided.

Among the members of Congress who attended the ceremony were Hon. and Mrs. Herbert J. Drane, Florida; Hon. Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio; Hon. Noble J. Johnson, Indiana; Hon. and Mrs. Thomas A. Yon, Florida; Hon. and Mrs. John W. Palmer, Missouri; Hon. and Mrs. Clarence F. Lea, California; Senator and Mrs. Guy D. Goff, West Virginia; Hon. M. A. Romjue, Missouri; Hon. and Mrs. W. P. Lambertson, Kansas; Hon. and Mrs. James G. Strong, Kansas. Judge and Mrs. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, were among the other distinguished guests.

Forty organizations were represented by three delegates each; among them were the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Educational Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Susan B. Anthony League, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the National League of American Pen Women.

With the processional which was led by Mrs. Victor du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware, there came into the gray walls of the Crypt a line of brilliant color which suggested to those who had known her the vivid, eager personality of Mrs. Pankhurst. Behind Mrs. Pankhurst's banner carried by Mrs. Hilles, flower girls marched in double line with garlands of purple, white, and green flowers, the colors which Mrs. Pankhurst made famous. There followed these a guard of honor, composed of fifty members of the Young Women's Council led by Mabel Van Dyke. Like the flower girls their dresses were white, and they carried the purple, white, and gold banners of the Woman's Party. During the ceremony "Build Thee More Stately Mansions" was sung by a quartet. The Marine Band Orchestra played for both the overture and recessional.

Marie Moore Forrest, pageant director, planned the ceremonies.

Within a few weeks a statue of Mrs. Pankhurst is to be unveiled in London and the English banner used in the ceremonies here will be immediately returned to England for that occasion. The banner carries these lines which have today peculiarly prophetic beauty:

"Behold the Spring comes
Though we must pass who made
The promise of its birth."

American women will be represented at the unveiling of the Statue in London.

Without Distinction As to Sex

MADAME TOASTMISTRESS, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

". . . . . I take upon me to make such a bold assertion, that all the world are mistaken in their practice about women. For I cannot think that God Almighty ever made them so delicate, so glorious creatures, and furnished them with such charms, so agreeable and so delightful to mankind, with souls capable of the same accomplishments with men; and all, to be only stewards of our houses, cooks, and slaves."

The author of this "bold assertion" is none other than Daniel Defoe, who, in his *Robinson Crusoe* showed that he understood the man, Friday; and in his essay on the "Education of Women" (from which the "bold assertion" is taken), he showed that he understood the woman Friday and, indeed, every other day of the week. This was in 1697.

I shall not allow myself, in the scant time at my disposal, to discourse upon the aims and purposes of the National Woman's Party. They need no exposition or analysis from an outsider, who, because of his sex, is ineligible to membership. In this respect I may claim affinity with my Lord Eldon, who was called the "buttress" of the Established Church of England, because he supported it from the outside.

Remarks of James Brown Scott at the Banquet of the National Woman's Party, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Saturday, December 7, 1929

We live in an era of specialists. Some years ago, so runs the rumor, a foreigner was endeavoring to reach the office of Dr. Harper, then President of Chicago University. Unable to locate it, he inquired of a charwoman where the great doctor was to be found. She replied, in the spirit of the place, that her specialty was scrubbing. Mine is international law; and I would ask your attention to two matters which profoundly affect the equal benefit of Equal Rights for human beings.

THE first is the Declaration of the Rights of Man, of the Institute de Droit International, adopted on the 11th and 12th days of October of the present year, during its first and only session in the United States. It consists of six articles, of which I beg to report four to the members of the National Woman's Party.

ARTICLE I.

"It is the duty of every State to recognize the Equal Right of every individual to life, liberty, and property, and to accord to all within its territory the full and entire protection of this right, without distinction as to nationality, sex, race, language, or religion."

Upon this article, comment would seem to be superfluous.

ARTICLE IV.

"No motive based, directly or indirectly, on distinctions of sex, race, language, or religion empowers States to refuse to any of their nationals private and public rights, especially admission to establishments of public instruction, and the exercise of the different economic activities and of professions and industries."

It is interesting to observe that equality extends to the economic and industrial world. In the first article, it is the Equal Right to property, without references to sex; and the right to property involves the right to acquire it.

ARTICLE V.

"The equality herein contemplated is not to be nominal, but effective. It excludes all discrimination, direct or indirect."

ARTICLE VI.

"Except for motives based upon its general legislation, no State shall have the right to withdraw its nationality from those whom, for reasons of sex, race, language, or religion, it should not deprive of the guarantees contemplated in the preceding articles."

The declaration is, it would seem an assurance that we are beginning to live in a newer and a happier world.

The second matter upon which I have the honor to report affects nationality. Quite recently, on the 8th of November of the present year, I was privileged to deliver an address on this subject at the first session of the American Academy of International Law at Havana, which is shortly to be installed in the Palace which the Cuban Government is building for the American Institute of International Law.

I was anxious that the address should meet with the approval of my colleagues on the Governing Board of the American Institute, then in session at Havana. Therefore, the conclusions of the address, in the form of two articles, were laid before the Board. The first, without a treaty, is to the effect that the nations should apply their laws of nationality without reference to sex. The second, as drafted by the distinguished chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women contemplated a treaty:

> "The contracting parties agree that, from the going into effect of this treaty, there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality."

Each resolution had the good fortune to be unanimously approved. Therefore, the program of the National Woman's Party —"Equal Rights without discrimination because of sex"—was adopted by the Institut de Droit International in a session in which the representatives of no less than twenty-two countries were present; and the absence of discrimination in the law and practice of nationality because of sex was unanimously approved by the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law, which, during the intervals of its plenary sessions, represents the American Institute in its entirety.

IN the long past day of the Stone Age, when the human animal first raised itself from Mother Earth, unsteadily and hesitant, with its trembling arms stretched upward towards the light, there already existed a primitive prophecy of human right. Today, with feet firmly on the ground, with heads erect and faces turned towards an inevitable and proximate future, we are realizing the ultimate implications of the primitive prophecy of equal benefit of Equal Rights in all human relations, without discrimination of sex, nationality, race or religion.

I would end, as I began, with a phrase from Defoe:

> "Not that I am for exalting the female government in the least; but, in short, I would have men take women for companions, and educate them to be fit for it. . . . To say, the weakness of the sex, as to judgment, would be nonsense; for ignorance and folly would be no more to be found among women than man."

Feminist Notes

Woman Councillor Wins Rights

GLADYS ASHWORTH, first and only woman member of the Preesall Urban District Council (England), whose male Colleagues sought to boycott her and render her position void and powerless by refusing her places on the Council's committees, has won her place on all the committees. Several hundred taxpayers signed a petition urging her reinstatement to the committees, and by a vote of 5 to 4, the Council acceded to the request of the petition.

Two Austrian Women Honored

IN the first days of November, Marianne Hainisch, the founder of the Austrian women's movement, and Rosa Mayreder, the famous author of fundamental books dealing with woman's movement, were honored by the City of Vienna through the festive presentation of artistic diplomas by which the right of a citizen of Vienna was bestowed on them. Frau Hainisch, in spite of her 90 years, delivered a beautiful speech, answering the address of the Bürgermeister.

Women Admitted to Bar

JESSIE EDSON HENDRICK and Katherine Mumford Hendrick, daughters of a New York judge, were among the successful law candidates who were admitted to the English bar on November 18.

They were both educated in England and hold Bachelor of Arts degrees from Oxford.

Five women and minety-nine men were successful in the bar examinations.

Women Motorists Not Fatal

ACCORDING to the October issue of *The Woman's Leader,* out of the 942 motor vehicles involved in fatal road accidents in England during the months of July and August, only 3 per cent. were driven by women. No figures are given for the proportion of women drivers to the total, but "there seems no doubt that the relative number of women drivers involved in fatal acidents is extremely small."

River Pilots

CAPTAIN MARY B. GREEN of Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be the only authorized woman river pilot in the United States, but news reports say that Captain Blanche Leathers has gone back to piloting a steam packet on the Mississippi River, after finding leisure tiresome. Captain Green has an extensive business.

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